RUDINI'S PACIFIC WORDS.

CONFIDENT THAT POLITICAL DIFFICULTIES WILL NOT BE CREATED.

STAILING IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES THE REGOTIATIONS BETWEEN ITALY AND THE UNITED STATES - UNWILLING DEFI-

POSITION BEFORE RECEIVING MR. BLAINE'S NOTE.

Rome, April 16 .- The reply of Secretary Blaine gived attention in the Chamber of Deputies

o-day. Questions in regard to it were raised as members. Premier Rudini, in replying, said that the Italian Government had not yet received Mr. Blaine's note. He was not prepared to make a definite statement to the Cham-ber of the views and purposes of the Cabinet until the note had been officially received and carefully read and considered. However, he would my that Italy could not admit that the diplomatic incident was closed until the United States and acknowledged the duty of delivering the guitty parties over to justice, and had acknowldged the further duty of indemnifying the lies of the victims who were Italian subjects. Italy could not admit that the United States Government had no responsibility for nets comnisted within the jurisdiction of the individual States. This phase of the present complication was, in his opinion, one which interested not only Italy, but all the Governments of the civilized world. He felt confident, however, hat the matter would be settled without creating political difficulties between Italy and America.

In the course of his reply the Premier said that, m learning of the certainty that four of the lynched men were Italians, the Italian Government immejutely directed the attention of the United States Government to the matter, and received from that Government satisfactory assurances, which were ifterward personally confirmed by Mr. Porter, the United States Minister. The Premier then read the telegram which President Harrison sent to the Governor of Louisiana on March 16, and dded that the Italian Government, like President Harrison, demanded that the guilty parties be brought to justice, and that indemnity be granted to the families of the victims. As the action of the United States, continued the Premier, had not corresponded with its promises, the Italian Government was constrained to demand a formal assurance that the guilty parties should be denounced, and that the title to indemnity should be admitted in principle. The United States Government, however, failed to give this assurance, replying that the Constitution of the United States did not permit the Federal Government to interfere in State affairs.

The Premier then proceeded to give a detailed account of the negotiations between the Italian and American Governments, ending with the order to Baron Fava to take his departure on leave of absence, since he had proved the inutility of diplomatic action. The Marquis Imperiali was instructed to say that the incident would not be closed until the Federal Government had explicitly declared that legal proceedings against the lynchers should be promptly begun.

Premier di Rudini expressed himself as confident of the ultimate settlement of the whole matter in a manner favorable to the rights of Italy and of those of all civilized Governments, all of whom were one with Italy on the points at issue. If it was proved to be impossible to obtain a favorable solution of the problem, grave complications would not arise; but he would deem it a matter of protound regret that the people of the United States, so advanced in civilization, should show themselves far removed from the principles of right and justice universally proclaimed and scrupulously observed in Europe.

In conclusion, Marquis di Rudini gave expresrence of some incidents which were greatly regretted in the controversy between Italy and America, means of conciliation honorable to both

countries would be found. These sentiments of the Premier were loudly cheered by all the Deputies, irrespective of party. At the conclusion of the address the interpellaters expressed their approval of the conduct of the Italian Government in the matter, and as being stisfied with the explanation made by Premier di

After the adjournment of the Chamber of Deputies to-day an Associated Press correspondent called upon the Marquis di Rudini and asked him if it was possible for him to give an opinion

if it was possible for him to give an opinion for publication in regard to the reply of Secretary Blaine to the Marquis's last note, on the subject of the New-Orleans lynchings.

The Marquis di Rudini answered, in substance, that the cabled summaries of Mr. Blaine's reply, which had been sent to Rome, and which he had seen in the public press of this city, were too brief and otherwise inadequate to enable him to form a definite opinion, much less give an opinion for publication, even if he felt justified in adopting the latter course of action. The Marquis added that he preferred not to say anything further while awaiting the receipt of the full text of Mr. Blaine's reply, except that he was now, and had always been, sincerely desirous of a friendly solution of the difficulties at present existing between the two Governments.

friendly solution of the difficulties at present existing between the two Governments.

The 1gh the full correspondence given out in Washington yesterday was cabled to London by Reuter's Telegram Company and was published in the English papers, only a summary was telegraphed from London to the Italian papers, on account of their disinclination to pay the tolls from London for the full correspondence. This explains the above remarks of the Marquis di Rudiai.

In political circles some disappointment is expressed with Mr. Blaine's reply to the Marquis di Rudiai. It is characterized as "vague" and "inconclusive," and as insisting merely on the status clusive," and as insisting merely on the status

MINISTER PORTER TO HAVE A VACATION. London, April 17.—"The Chronicles" Rome corre-spondent says that Mr. Porter, the American Minister

s about to go away from Rome on a three-months' ITALIAN AND ENGLISH PRESS COMMENTS. Rome, April 16 .- The "Tribuna" says that Secretary

aims above all to divert the attention of Italy from the real question at issue. But this, it adds, "Opinione" applauds the declarations of Premie di Rudini, but says the public ought to rese

judgment on the affair until the text of Mr. Biaine's

judgment on the affair unity of the property o

James's Gazette" this evening publish comments upon Blaine's reply. The two papers agree in the tion that Mr. Blaine's note is an able state paper. "The Times" this morning, commenting upon the

Society, says: "We sympathize with the people of the United States in their determination not to allow vile social diseases like the Mafia to take root. It is only just to remind our kinsfolk, however, that they displayed very little indignation when practices akin to the Mafia were employed here by Irlsh-American ex-ternists.

MR. BLAINE'S LAST LETTER PRAISED.

Washington, April 16. Secretary Blaine's letter to the Marquis di Rudini was the principal subject of the city. Senator Manderson said that the letter was an admirable document, vigorous and thoroughly Amer ican. "I am glad," said he, "that Mr. Blaine gave to the public Italy's demand. Never was any request

Senator Hawley said that the Secretary had taken a perfectly proper and unassailable position.

"The whole thing is not worth talking about," remarked Senator Plumb to an "Evening Star" reporter.

"Suppose the Italian Minister is recalled. Who cares!

ican people than if the banana vender who presides over a push-cart at Fifteenth and F sts. should close out business and decide to go home. It's just one man less to board, and that's the only subject for thought there is in the whole matter. Of course there's got to be a lot of Retter-writing over the afair, but Mr. Blaine is attending to that most admirably. No one could do any better."

SENATOR CHANDLER'S WARM APPROVAL A Tribune reporter who met Senator William I Chandler yesterday in the corridor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel asked him what he thought of Mr. Biaine's reply to the Marquis di Rudini. "I think Mr. Blaine's let-

SUNK BY THE DUTCH STEAMER P. CALAND. THE STEAMER GLAMORGAN CUT DOWN IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL-HER PASSENGERS

RESCUED.

London, April 16 .- The Dutch steamer P. Caland Captain De Vries, from New-York April 1 for Amster-dam, was in collision in the Channel at 9 o'clock last night with the British steamer Glamorgan, bound from Antwerp for Cardiff. The Glamorgan was so badly damaged that she soon filled and sank. The accident was due to a heavy fog which prevailed at the time of the collision. The crew of the Glamorgan took to the small boats and all hands were picked up by the P. Caland. The latter steamer arrived in Dover Ronds with her bows badly stove. Her anchoring gear was so badly damaged that it was impossible to use it. She is also damaged below the water-line. A survey was held and it was arranged to shore up the P. Caland's damaged bulkhead. She will proceed for

Another dispatch from Dover says that when the steamships P. Caland and Glamorgan came into collision the weather was clear and calm, and they saw eac other's lights distinctly before they struck. Glamorgan was struck on her broadside and was cut nearly in two. The steamers were firmly locked together until the Glamorgan filled. The latter vessel had thirty passengers on board, including two women and a number of children. The passengers were in their berths when the collision occurred, and were rescued with difficulty, clad only in their night-dresses.

The P. Caland, which belongs to the Netherland American Steamship Company, left this port on April 1 for Amsterdam. She had on board one cabin and forty steerage passengers and a cargo of general mer-

THE DUTIES ON CEREALS IN FRANCE.

French Government will probably be compelled to ask Parliament before August to suspend the duties on cereals. The "Siecle" adds that the German Government is expected to ask the Reichstag shortly to take similar action.

American farmers and wheat dealers are especially interested in ascertaining what amount of truth there may be in the above information. Of course the be promptly advised by the United States Legutions at Paris and Berlin of any move made in France and Germany relative to the mnintenance or the sus pension of duties on cereals. Meanwhile there exist two reasons for believing in the correctness of the information. First, it is published in an old and influential paper, little given to publishing unfounded reports, the director of which, a Deputy in the French Chamber, M. Deloncie, is in a position to know the Government's intentions. Secondly, the terrible winter of 1890.'91 has caused immense damage to agriculture in Europe, and also has considerably injured the prospects of the new crop. The European Governments easily understand that it is impossible for them to expect any assistance from American for them to expect any assistance from American wheat growers, so long as the actual duties on cereals make the exportation of American grain to Europe utterly unprofitable. In France, for instance, the duty was placed at 3 francs in 1884, and it has been raised to 5 francs in 1887. If that duty is abolished or somewhat lowered, American farmers will find it possible to export wheat to Europe, with a little profit. Although the price of bread in France has decreased since the adoption of the cereals duties, it is likely that it would go down still more if American grain could be infroduced in the Freuch markets, and the present high duties might nover again be put on foreign cereals. That would insure a regular export trade to American farmers, despite the strong protectionist policy now in favor in Continental Europe.

London, April 16.—The manner in which Maurice Healy, in the House of Commons yesterday, silenced Mr. Parnell, after the latter's speech in opposition to the bill making permanent the closing of public ouses in Ireland on Sundays, is still the main subject f gossip in the lobbles of the House, and of comment will be remembered, after Mr. Parneli had done spenking, said that the latter did not represent the City of Cork upon the public-house closing question, or upon other questions, adding: "If he wants to test the truth of my words, let him keep his promise made to his constituents and face me in a contest for

Mr. Parnell's remarks on the bill under discussion, beyond an occasional cheer from his few supporters beyond an occasional cheer from his few supporters and naughter from the Conservative members, were received in silence, but when Mr. Healy quietly as-sured the House that Mr. Parnell did not represent Cork on any question there was loud and prolonged applauses and laughter, which was redoubled when Mr. Healy invited Mr. Parnell to test the truth of his assertion. Mr. Parnell sat in silence, with his arms tolded and his hat pulled over his eyes.

TO SERVE IN THE GERMAN ARMY. Berlin, April 16.—The papers here have just printed brief statement that Lieutenant Powhatan H. Clarke, of the 10th United States Cavalry, has been detailed to serve with the Westphalian Hussar Regiment No. This is the first instance of a United States Army officer being detailed to serve in a German regiment, and the fact that he is permitted to join the Westphalian Hussars shows the kindly feeling of the German Government, and that there is no jealousy on the part of the military authorities here. Lieutenant Clarke is a kinsman of Lieutenant General von Versen, the commander of the Third Army Corps. The Westpha'lan Hussars are stationed at Dusseldorf, and there Lieu-

William Walter Phelps, the American Minister here called upon General von Kaltenborn, the Prasslan Minister of War, and handed him a letter from Sec Minister of War, and handed him a letter from Secretary Proctor, thanking him for his interest in the matter and for his kindness in consenting that an American officer should serve in the German Army. General von Kaltenborn, in reply to the letter of Secretary Proctor, expressed his satisfaction that he could do anything to increase the friendship and sympathy that had always existed between the officers of the American Army and those of the German Army.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN BRAZIL. Rio Janeiro, April 16,-The committee of bankers appointed by the Government, with instructions to examine thoroughly into the various aspects of the figurelal situation in Brazil, has rendered its report. This report says that there is no danger, so far as Brazil is concerned, of a commercial or financial crisis. The committee recommends the maintenance of the system which requires that customs duties be paid

MANIPURIS DEFEATED AND FIFTY KILLED Calcutta, April 16.-A dispatch from Rangoon says that Captain Presgrave, who was reported to have reinforced Lieutenant Grant at Fort Thebal, has met and defeated a force of 300 Manipuris. Captain Presgrave's mounted infantry detachment pursued the Manipuris after their repulse and killed fifty them. There was no loss of life on the British side

THE FINANCES OF NEWFOUNDLAND. St. John's, N. F., April 16 (Special).—The Receiver-General presented the Budget last night. The revenue last year was \$1,470,000, the largest sum ever received. The expenditure in excess of the invenne was \$155,000. The public debt is \$4,130,000.

The French are reported to be in great need of bait. The St. Pierre Bait Act is strictly enforced.

THE TREATY NEGOTIATIONS WITH SPAIN. Madrid, April 16.—The Council of Ministers to-day iscussed the question of a treaty with the United States. The negotiations for the formation of a treaty are proceeding favorably. THE TROUBLE OF THE BARINGS RECALLED.

London, April 16.—Capitalists are demanding fifteen guineas on the £100 for insuring against loss those who advanced money for the guarantee fund to save THE BANK OF ENGLAND DISCOUNT RATE.

London, April 16.-The Bank of England directors

ed the rate of discount at the bank from Rome, April 16.-A Green Book in regard to Abys-sinia, just published, attributes the rupture which occurred between Italy and Emperor Menciek of Abra-

THE GEESTEMUNDE ELECTION.

PRINCE BISMARCK HAS NEARLY TWICE AS MANY VOTES AS HIS SOCIALIST OPPONENT.

Berlin, April 16 .- Returns have been received from seventy-four of the ninety-one districts of Geestemunde, where the election was held yesterday for a member of the Reichstag. The result, so far as these seventy-four districts are con-

so far as these seventy-four districts are concerned, is as follows: Bismarck, 6,050; Schmafeld (socialist), 3,602; Adloff (Freisinnige), 2,096; Plate (Guelph), 2,589.

The returns are sufficient to show that Prince Bismarck must submit to the indignity of a supplementary ballot, unless, as is not improbable, he retires from the contest. The poll has been a light one, owing to the great abstention of National Liberals. Prince Bismarck is certain of election on the second ballot, as he now lacks only 1,000 votes of having an absolute majority as required by law, and the Freisinnige and Guelph voters are almost certain to support him or at least to abstain from voting rather than give the seat to the Socialist candidate, who is a cigarmaker. It is expected that the supplementary ballot will be held on Sunday next.

London, April 16.-The debate on the Irish Land bill was resumed in the House of Commons this evening. Mr. Morley moved an amendment to the effect that an advance of money should not be granted under the bill except with the approval of the County Council in the district in which the holding for which the advance was asked might be situated. the benefits of the bill, he said, were required to make good the default of favored tenants without having any voice in the matter. The provision was so indefensible that he understood that Mr. Balfour new consented to modify it. The objection to delay, pending the creation of the Councils, confirmed his belief that the Goverament had no real intention to introduce a Local Government bill. If they had such an litention, the Ashbourne act would fulfil all purposes util a Local

Mr. Balfour insinuated that Mr. Morley's seech was for electioneering purposes. He contended that the exceptional position of Ireland justified exceptional He referred vaguely to his siggested nodification as tending to maim, though not todestroy. the bill, and said that it would therefore be only appli cable in acute cases of difference.

Mr. Parnell agreed with the principal which Mr. Morley advocated, but he objected to waiting for local government. If the Liberals were victorious in the general election, as he supposed they intended to be daughter), they would not be in a hurry to promote local government, which they and always promised for the last twenty-five years. He proposed to amend Mr. Morley's amendment by a classe making it operative whenever a Local Government all was passed.

London, April 16.-In reply to letters and petitions from Midlothian constituents largard to the suppres sion of the opium traffic in India, Mr. Gladstone writes that he could not support Mr. Pease's motion, made in the House of Common on April 10, against allowing the oplum traffic in Inda, because he doubted that the House would support to measure, dependent on the proposal of pledging Parament to compensate the loss to the Indian revenue consequent on such

HEAVY FAILURE II THE WEST.

THE WINNER INVESTMENT COMPANY, OF KANSAS CITY, ASSIGNS.

BRANCH OFFICES IN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON METEORIC RESORD.

City, April 16.-The Winner Investment Company, through is president, Willard E. Winner, made an assignment this afternoon for the benefit of No spedule of the assets and liabilities learned at present. The company was capitalized for \$700,000 originally but about a year ago the capital was increased by apew issue of \$500,000 of stock. The company has bee dealing in bonds and mortgages and other securities with branches in New-York and Boston, where the geat bulk of the securities was a large tract of land the eastern portion of the city, subdivided it and but no less than eighty houses on it. The property is mortgaged to buy the land and construct the houst and the mortgages were disposed of in the East. ome of the houses were sold on long-time payments, hile others are still on the market.

Mr. Winner this evening cellined to make any statement at first concerning than slignment. When asked what the company's assettwere, he said he did not what the company's assequere, he said he did not know. The Habilities, he id, were \$200,000 less than the assets, but he woulded make an estimate as to the full amount of either Later, Mr. Winner said the assignment was not a fall, at all. The company had simply decided to go out funsiness. The Boston office, he said, had been ruint a loss for some time, and the New York tee had not been paying. The company had suredered its charter in each State some ten days ago. Bond this, Mr. Winner declined to say anything.

Willard E. Winner was a metr in the financial sky of the West. Ten years ago; was a clerk, engaced in cancelling stamps in a postoffice here. To-day, beside being the head of a Winner Investment Company, he is president of a Winner Bridge Company, with a capital of \$1,20000, which has Company, with a capital of \$1,20,000, which has nearly completed the construction o_a bridge across the Missouri River at this plee; resident of the Winner Building Company, with a upital stock of \$1,000,000, which has been creating gigantic office building here; the president o the Winner Depot Company, which has just begu contraction of a union depot in this city, with a caital stock of \$1,000,000; the president of the theag Kansas City and Texas Railway, which has bilt twinty miles of road from Kansas City in the dection of Chicago, and the president of a belt line filway company in this city both of the latter belog leavily capitalized. The bonds of these companies has been placed by the Winner Investment Company, which assigned today. Mr. Winner says the assigning twill not affect any of the companies outside of thenvestment Company.

Chicago, April 16.-The strife between Miss Phoebe ouzlns, secretary of the Board of Lty Managers of the World's Fair, and the Executve Committee of the body has taken a new phase. Then he reached her office door this morning she fould it beked and the janitor of the building informed by the had been nstructed not to permit her to eter. Miss Conzinthereupon took possession of an Holing room and announced that she would hold possession of it day and night until the trouble is settled. She continues to hold the fort, and this afternoon set outfor a lunchon. She received a telegram from t. louis saying that arrangements were being made a holling a mass meeting of women to protest against e course of the

that arrangements were being made a holling a mass meeting of women to protest against e carrse of the Executive Committee, and a ceptition of women waited on her in her custle here and didet to call a preliminary meeting for to night to me dimitar arrangements for a mass meeting here.

Miss Couzins found that her trivath apers, desk and all documents had been removed, as nothing was left but the typewriter and a frience tro, "Love one another." Miss Couzins turnet the tro face to the wall, and was ready for business.

"They have locked me out," she added to a newspaper man, "and taken away everyth but my appetite; yet here I am, ready to transarby business that may come up." Luncheon for the centific Committee was served from the Famer II of Committee was served from the Famer II of Committee was served from the Famer II of Committee, by way of desert, appoint the caravansaries into the trouble. The Ladles' Extra Susan G. Cook, of Tennessee, who was declared for this Susan G. Cook, of Tennessee, who was declared for the Susan for Cook, of Tennessee, who was declared for the Executive Committee who draw for prevention of the Executive Committee who draw for prevention of the Executive Committee is in session. It had taken five days to remove Miss Couzins as far up taken five days to remove Miss Couzins as far up taken five days to remove Miss Couzins as far up taken five days to remove Miss Couzins as far up taken five days to remove Miss Couzins as far up taken five days to remove Miss Couzins as far up taken five days to remove Miss Couzins as far up taken five days to remove Miss Couzins as far up taken five days to remove Miss Couzins as far up taken five days to remove Miss Couzins as far up taken five days to remove Miss Couzins as far up taken five days to remove Miss Couzins as far up taken five days to remove Miss Couzins as far up taken five days to remove Miss Couzins as far up taken five days to remove Miss Couzins as far up taken five days to remove Miss Couzins as far up taken five days to remove

BRIDGE BILLS PASSED BY THE ASSEMBLY. Albany, April 16 .- The Assembly to-day passed the Cirkett-Sullivan Bridge bill, and Brodsky's bill providing for a commission to select East River sites.

Tallahassee, Fla., April 16.-The first ballot in joint cancus to-night (the sixth of the series) resulted as follows: Call 59, Speer 36, Bloxham 2. Seventh ballot—Call 60, Speer 35, Bloxham 3. Eighth ballot—Call 50, Speer 35, Bloxham 2.

SMALLPOX ON THE ALVA.

W. K. VANDERBILT'S YACHT QUARANTINED.

HER OWNER AND HIS GUESTS ALLOWED TO LAND, BUT THEY CAME THROUGH THE

BARGE OFFICE LIKE IMMIGRANTS.

William K. Vanderbilt's yacht Alva, which arrived here yesterday morning, was quarantined on account of a case of smallpox on the yacht. The Alva had on board Mr. Vanderbilt and the party of friends who have been making a Mediteranean cruise with him. His friends were Winfield Scott Hoyt, Louis J. Webb and E. W. Jewett. When Deputy Health Officer Skinner went on board on the arrival of the Alva at Quarantine at 11:30 a. m. he found all well on board except one man, an oiler named Hugh Halpin, who was down with smallpox. The yacht left Funchal in the Madeiras for this port on April 6, and Halpin was taken sick two days after. The Alva carries a doctor, and he at once isolated the man and every precaution was taken to prevent the disease from spreading.

Dr. Skinner, after examining the officers and crew, decided to allow Mr. Vanderbilt and his friends to come up to the city, but to detain the yacht. Mr. Vanderbilt and his friends all showed evidences of having been vaccinated, and it was thought safe to allow them to leave the vessel with their luggage. A Central Railroad tug, the Emma J. Kennedy, was telegraphed for, and at 4:30 p. m. the party went on board her and were taken up to the Barge Office. The tug made fast to a barge from which a lot of Italians had just been landed, and the man of many millions and his friends made their way through smells which would cause the seventy several stenches of Cologne to hide their diminished heads, and filthy immigrants and their still more filthy luggage to Colonel Story's office.

An inspector was detailed to examine the trunks of the party, which were on the tug, and then the brawny "baggage smashers" hustled the luggage out on the sidewalk and an expressman was hired to carry it uptown. Mr. Vanderbilt was not asked to give bonds that he would not become a public charge. Some of the people in front of the Barge Office who were looking on with languid interest at what they supposed to be an unusually well dressed party of immigrants thought he was going to be detained until bonded, however, when the expressman demanded \$5 for carrying away the trunks. Mr. Vanderbilt began feeling in his pockets, and Mr. Webb, Mr. Jewett and Mr. Hoyt began feeling in theirs. A look of relief came over the faces of the rest of the party when Mr. Hoyt produced \$5 and gave it to the expressman. The party then were wafted away in an elevated train, and their day's adventure was over.

Hugh Halpin, the oiler sick with the smallpox, was taken to the Willard Parker Hospital. The Alva will be detained at Quarantine, flying the yellow fiag to warn vessels away from her, until she has been thoroughly fumigated and the crew have been vaccinated. The Alva left here on February 22 for a cruise to the Mediterranean. It was Sunday when she sailed, and she reached the Azores the following Sunday. Off the Azores she encountered a hurficane from the northwest. It blew with such terrific violence that the yacht ran into the harbor of Porto Delgado for shelter. She lay there for thirty-six hours. Then, although the storm had not entirely blown over, it was decided to go on to Cadiz, a distance of 900 miles. Mr. Vanderbilt left the yacht at Cadiz. She went on to Nice, where she lay until March 28. Then she went to Gibraltar for coal. Having coaled, she went to Cadiz, where the party, which had been scattered, some staying on the ship and others making trips to Spanish and French cities, were reunited and started on the return voyage. A stop was made at Funenal in the Madeiras, and on April 6 the Alva left there for New-York. She made between thirteen and fourteen knots an hour on her run home. It is supposed that Haiplin caught the smallpox at Gibraltar. the yellow flag to warn vessels away from her,

PEOPLE READY TO LEAVE OYSTER BAY. The discovery of what was supposed to be a case of typhus in Oyster Bay, L. I., has led to the adoption many precantions to prevent its spread. There are make its appearance, and it is said that in that ens the town would be half depopulated in twenty-four Dr. Tallferro, of Hicksville, has had charge of Charles Palmer, the victim, since Monday night. that time the sick man and his family were removed from Mr. Faine's house to the barn in the rear, and the whole place quarantined. The house and surrounding buildings were carefully fumigated. Dr. Taliferro has expressed the opinion that it is not a case of typhus fever, as has Dr. Roosevelt, of New-York. Dr. Cyrus Edson, however, to whom a description of the case was sent, has telegraphed that it is undoubtedly a was sent, his telegraphed that it is undoubtedly a case of typhus and had come from the same ship as the cases in this city. The report that Dr. Finnity, of Long Island City, had reported two cases of typhus at Woodside is without foundation. Palmer, the Oyster Bay victim, was alive yesterday, but physicians give no hope of his ultimate recovery.

DRIVEN TO SUICIDE BY GRIP. Boston, April 16.-Major Benjamin F. Talbot, promient in Philadelphia society and well known in Boston committed saicide at his rooms, No. 241 Columbus ave., late this afternoon by shooting himself in the right temple with a revolver. He came to this city about eight weeks ago, partly on a visit and partly on business, and for four weeks has occupied rooms with a friend at the Columbus-ave. house, where since Sunday he has been suffering with the grip. his illness he has been despondent, and the suicide is attributed to that cause. He was born in the vicinity of Boston sixty-seven years ago and lived here until two years since, being connected at that time with a prominent shoe house in this city, which failed. He then went to Philadelphia, where he has since lived. He was twice married, and his second wife, who is an invalid, and a son by his first wife now live in Philadelphia. He served in the War of the Rebellion and was a prominent member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.

THE DEATH RATE INCREASING. The recorded mortality in the city was still higher deaths reported yesterday only one was caused di-rectly by the grip, but twenty-four others were set down as having been caused by the "grip" in complication with other troubles, pneumonia being the immediate cause of death in most cases. Among the victims were a woman eighty-nine years old and a babe born only four months ago.

REMOVED TO RIVERSIDE HOSPITAL. Lillian Hancock, the English child who was landed at the Barge Office from the steamship Friesland on Wednesday suffering from malignant scarlet fever, was taken to the Willard Parker Hospital the same after-noon. Yesterday she was removed to the Riverside

HAS LEARNED THE CAUSE OF THE GRIP. Lansing, Mich., April 16.—Dr. Henry B. Eaker, ex-president of the Arzerican Health Association, has informed his colleagues of the Michigan Health Board that he has discovered the cause of the grip. He states that the germs of influenza are generally present, but there must be certain coincident meteorological conditions to irritate the throat and air passages sufficiently to let the germ gain an entrance to the y. These meteorological conditions in this instance is the excessive prevalence of north and northeast three mouths.

GOT HIS MONEY FOR BEING VIRTUOUS.

Buffalo, April 16 (Special).—Twenty-two years ago illiam E. Story, of this city, promised his nephew nd namesake that if he would neither chew, smoke, ink nor gamble until he became of age he would give \$5,000. Young Story accepted the conditions, and nuary 31, 1875, having arrived at his majority, he ed the money. His uncle admitted the claim, as trustee till some future day. The see was tried and judgment recovered for rove by the General Term, but is now sustained by the General Term, but is now sustained by court of Appeals, and William E Story will out? BULLETS FELL LIKE HAIL.

BUT McCABE WAS A BAD MARKSMAN.

HE MIGHT HAVE KILLED A SCORE OF PEOPLE, BUT HE ONLY FRIGHTENED A CROWD

AND GOT CLUBBED.

A man who was crazy from the effects of liquor reated a panic at the tenement-house No. 236 East Thirty-seventh-st. yesterday by discharging about twenty shots from a revolver at anybody and everybody whom he chanced to see or hear. Nobody was hurt, because he was too bad a marksman to hit anything he shot at. He is Thomas McCabe, a hostler fifty years old, who buried his wife in Connecticut recently and then came to this city to become a confirmed drunk-A friend from Connecticut was visiting McCabe yesterday morning in his room on the top floor of the tenement-house. About noon, when McCable was in a state of frenzy from the effects of liquor, he got out his revolver and fired a shot at his friend, who escaped unhurt and fled from the house.

Going to a front window, McCabe fired a shot at a woman who was carrying a pitcher on the opposite side of the street. She dropped the pitcher and ran screaming toward Third-ave. He fired again at her. Both bullets were flattened against the wall of a house several yards from the woman. Two girls ran out of an adjoining tenement-house and McCabe emptied his revolver at them before they could run back again, but the bullets only hit bricks.

Policemen Millhauser and McGoun, of the East Thirty-fifth-st. squad, heard the shots and ran into the street from Third-ave. McCabe had placed fresh cartridges in his revolver, and he promptly opened fire on the policemen. pullets glanced on the cobblestones, while the policemen ran directly toward the tenement-house and entered the door. McCabe heard the officers making their way upstairs, and he hastily locked his door and barricaded it. When they tried to break in he fired a shot through a panel. They escaped injury, but drew back from the door and waited to see if he would not open it.

McCabe went back to the window and began to fire at a number of persons who had collected on the sidewalk. The crowd scattered, men and women tumbling over each other in their fright. With so many people in sight it was surprising that the bullets hit nobody. The sidewalk was clear in a few seconds.

The alarm had been carried to the police station, and Roundsman Moran, with four other policemen, soon appeared in the street. McCabe fired more shots at them, but his aim was as wretched as ever. They got under cover in the next house, and then consulted about dislodging the mad hostler from his room. As they were crossing the roof, with the intention of going down through the seuttle to McCabe's room, the madman opened his door and took possession of the landing from which Milhauser and McGoun had withdrawn. Seeing Policeman Repper open the scuttle he fired a shot up at him. The bullet whizzed past Repper's ear. Without pausing an instant Repper sprang down through the opening and fell upon the crazy man. They rolled on the landing together, and in another second four policemen had a firm grip on McCabe, who continued to struggle until he was clubbed into submission.

His capture was hailed with joy by the people in the neighborhood, and a crowd of several hundred persons followed him when the policemen led him to the police station. He was bleeding from an ugly scalp wound, said to have been inflicted by Repper's club when the policeman knocked him down. An ambulance carried him to Bellevue Hospital, where he was placed in a padded cell. The surgeons said he probably would recover his reason when some of the rum was out of him. In the revolver which he used were three empty cartridge shells, and in his room were seventeen more. The revolver which he used was of 38-calibre. then consulted about dislodging the mad hostler

MAYOR WASHBURNE IT IS TO BE.

THE OFFICIAL COUNT IN CHICAGO DOES NOT CHANGE THE RESULT HERETOFORE ANNOUNCED.

Chicago, April 16 (Special).-The assertion maa dispatch to The Tribune election night that Chicago was to have a Republican Mayor is verified in spite of the desperate efforts of the Democrats, aided by the police force and "cooked" tally sheets, to count Cregier in. The Election Commission, before adjournnine wards. The result was a plurality of 1,304 for Hempstead Washburne. In the remaining five wards the difference between the returns made by the City Press Association and the police was about 300, so it s impossible for the gang to folst Cregier on the people of Chicago for another two years. Late this afternoon the Democrats, after learning of Cregler's awful drop n to-day's count, raised a howl of "Republican fraud." When asked to specify they said they had discovered the polls were opened fifteen minutes before the hour ap-pointed by law in order to allow a lot of workingmen The Democratic judge did not arrive until 6 o'clock. It is asserted that 141 votes were before he got there and that they were all Republican, but how the Democratic Committee learned this is not told nor do they explain the rapid rate-over nine a minute—at which the votes must have been shovelled in. This, however, is simply one of the last despairing clutches of the gang at a straw to save themselves

from sinking. There was a feeling of despondency among the

oniceholders in the City Hall to-day. A cloud hung over the corridors and there was a dusting of desks and sorting of papers that seemed to indicate a general exodus. It seemed to be in the air that next week the Mayor's name would be Washburne and that new faces would appear at the desks. One despairing ward "boss" was heard to remark sadly: "Dem fellows in de Chief's office didn't do enough business wid de stock Yards tally sheets." officeholders in the Clay Hall to-day. A cloud hung

Washington, April 13.-The body of Mrs. Mary

Frances Halford, the wife of Private Secretary Hal ford, was removed from her home to Foundry Church at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The coffin was covered with floral offerings of many friends, including a yesterday. For the twenty-four hours ending at noon 227 deaths were reported, the greatest number on any one day since the "grip" epidemic in January, 1890, when 250 deaths were recorded in one day. Of the Halford's wishes only a few intimate friends of the family were present. They included the wife of the Attorney-General, Secretary Noble and wife, As-sistant Secretary Bussey, Assistant Secretary Grant, First Assistant Postmaster-General Whitfield, Assistant Attorney-General Tyner, Solicitor-General Taft, Mrs. Blaine and Mrs. and Miss Rusk. This afternoon Mrs. Idaine and Mrs. and Miss Kinki. This alternoon the body started for Indianapolis for burial, a special car being tendered Mr. Halford and his friends by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Mr. and Miss Halford desire publicly to express their grateful appreciation and sincere thanks for the sympathy extended to them in their bereavement by many persons, who have called or sent telegrams and notes of condolence, the number being so great as to make personal acknowledgment impossible.

ENTERPRISES DUE TO THE NEW TARIFF. Woonsocket, R. I., April 16.-After examining into inducements offered by the municipal governments, boards of trade, etc., of twenty-seven American cities during the last six months, Percy A. Legg, of Bradford, England, and M. Leclair, of Liege, Belgium, have, through negotiations with a city government commit tee, agreed on terms for a site in Woonsocket on which to erect a manufactory of fine wooden and worsted to erect a manufactory of his models and workers and worker spin warms, now made by this firm in Beigium and sold in this country. If the City Council will exempt from taxation all improvements for a term of years, the first factory, to employ from 500 to 1,000 hands, will be erected and in operation by October, other factories to be exected if anticipations are realized. There is little doubt that the City Council will vote the expection.

DEATH IN A MINE EXPLOSION.

Tamaqua, Penn., April 16.-A t rrible explosion of gas and firedamp occurred at No. 10 Colliery, owned and operated by the Lehigh Valley Coal and Navigotion Company, a few miles east of this place, to-day by which one man was killed, two fatally and five seriously injured. The explosion was caused by a

APROP DAY IN MASSACHUSETTS. Boston, April 16.-Governor Russell has named April 25 as Arbor Day.

NEARLY A BLOCK ON FIRE,

PROPERTY WORTH \$1,000,000 DESTROYED.

STATION "C" OF THE POSTOFFICE BURNED OUT -A LARGE FACTORY BUILDING AND

A WAREHOUSE DESTROYED.

James K. Reed, the night watchman of the big six-story brick building in Abingdon Square bounded by Hudson, Bank and Greenwich sts., saw flames coming through the second-story windows of the building at 11:25 o'clock last night. He immediately ran to the nearest fire-alarm box and sent out an alarm. In the meantime the flames burned with surprising rapidity, quickly reaching an airshaft in the back of the building. Up this funnel the blazes went with a roar, and almost as soon as the firemen arrived the third, fourth, fifth and sixth floors were blazing. Three alarms were then sent out, and almost immediately after two double sixes, it being found that the firemen were able to make little or no

headway against the flames. The fire had started on the second floor in rooms occupied by the Prentiss Calendar and Time Company, makers of clocks. Immediately under on the first floor is Station C of the postoffice. A large part of the ground floor is also occupied by the New-York Wagon Company. Other occupants of the building are Edward Brandus, electroplating; Peter M. Wilson, steam power, who is also owner of the building; S. W. Siebel, hatter; S. M. Sayre, Andrews & Co., glass.

Taggart's large storage warehouses adjoin the burning structure, and at 12:30 a. m. it was seen that they were in great danger. Soon after the warehouses caught fire, and the two big buildings were burning together. Branch C. of the Postoffice, was burned out;

but all the mail matter was safely taken out of the building. All the other occupants lost most When the fire broke out there were fifteen clerks and six cellectors in the branch postoffice on the Bank-st, side of the building, including Deputy Superintendent Cox. The postal employes worked manfully and were able to convey the mails to places of safety. Superintendent Morgan, of the General Postoflice, was sent for in the emergency, and took charge at once on his arrival.

The Ninth-ave, elevated railroad passes by the rear of the buildings. The structure of the road from Bank to Twelfth sts. was so warped and shattered by the flames and heat that it was little better than a wreck, and it was said that no trains

could run over the east track, at least, to-day. People living in the small tenement houses in Greenwich and Bank sts. were paniestricken by the fire and the utmost confusion prevailed among them. Many moved their furniture into the street. A fireman named Ryan, of Engine No. 5, while helping some of the tenants out of a flat house in Bank-st., was injured by a part of the wall of the burning building falling on him. He was sent to a hospital in an ambulance.

Soon after 1 p'clock a part of the roof of the first building to take fire fell in, and in about five minutes more the remainder of the roof went down with a crash. The front of the building in Hudson-st. fell outward, filling the street with burning embers and flying bricks. The heat of the fire had been so intense that no one was near enough to the building to get injured. The wall in Bank-st. next fell in and the Greenwich-st. wall went next. Many electric light, telephone and telegraph wires were pulled down in the crash.

A flat house at Hudson and Bank sts., the ground floor of which is occupied by a butcher named Heim, caught fire, and there was much excitement while the inmates were getting their furniture out. The fire in this building was soon put out.

Taggart's furniture warehouses, which were filled with household goods, were also destroyed with all their contents. The loss on the burned buildings was said to be \$300,000, and on their contents \$700,000. The buildings were insured. During the excitement an electric-light wire fell in the street, and the police formed a line keep people off from it. Many, however, nar, rowly escaped stepping on it. The work of the firemen was made extremely difficult by the inten-

sity of the heat from the burning buildings. Streams were thrown upon the flames from the surrounding houses and also from the elevated railroad structure. The flames were so hot, how ever, that many firemen were continually engaged Robert McKenna, of Engine No. 33, and John Turby, of Engine No. 18, were injured by portions of the wall on the Bank-st. side of the building falling on them. They were sent to St. Vincent's

Hospital.

One of the tenants of the building in which the fire starfed said that the structure had been condemned and that the tenants were unable to get insurance except at high rates. The air shaft in he building was considered particularly danger-

The flames, after destroying Taggart's storage warehouses, went on to the adjoining building, most of which is also occupied as a storage warehouse by the same firm. In it are large fireproof vaults, containing property of much value. It was believed that this building could be saved.

Chleago, April 16 (Special).-General John Newton, of New-York, consulting engineer of the Drainage Board, has resigned. General Newton says in his letter to the Board : "While I am perfectly willing to do anything to be

of service to the Board and would dislike to have it considered that I am abandoning the ship, on the other hand, at my distance from Chicago it is not apparent how, with such an accomplished engineer Worthen, my services could be longer needed by the anltary district."

upon the resignations of General Smith as attorney and Mr. Nelson, vice-president of the Board, was the subject of much gossip. Trustees Hotz and Willing are on record as ready to resign at any moment and are on record as ready to resign at any moment and are only awaiting the action of the State Legislature on the amendments to the bill now before it. If these amendments are not made these gentlemen will drop out without ceremony. It is even hinged that Judge Frendergast is weary. Chief Engineer Worthen is in New-York to stay. His letter of resignation is dated March 4 and has been on tille many days. When the Board or what is left of it meets Saturday it will have to take action on the resignations of Messrs. Smith Worthen, Newton and Nelson and possibly others.

AMERICAN WATER WORKS ASSOCIATION.

Philadelphia, April 16.-The American Water-Works Association, which has been in session here for three days, ended its business to day and adjourned. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Q. M. Diven, of Elmira, N. Y.; secretary and treasurer, J. H. Decker, of Salina, Kan.; vice presidents, G. H. Benzenburg, of Milwaukee; John Orden, Philadelphia; Joseph A. Bond, Wilmington bel.; H. G. Holden, Nashna, N. H., and W. G. Richards, Atlanta, Ga. The next meeting of the association will be held in New-York on the third Tuesday in April, 1892.

RULES ADOPTED BY THE WHIST CONGRESS. Milwaukee, April 16.-The Whist Congress spent the day in the discussion of a series of rules designed to make playing uniform. As finally adopted, the rules iclade about 2,000 words, and make the number of points constituting a game seven, but permit five-point games. The rules are substantially those of Cavendish, the principal variations being in the matter of penal-ties for violations of rules. A banquet at the Plankin-ton House was given to the delegates to-night by the members of the Milwaukee Club.

Newport, R. I., April 16 .- Workmen while digging yesterday on the summer estate of E. D. Morgan, of New-York, uncarthed a skeleton. At first it was thought to be that of an Indian, but now it is believed to be the skeleton of the son of an English baronet said to have been buried there.

YALE TO PAY A TAX OF \$42,000.

New-Haven Conn., April 16 .- Yale University will for the first time pay a tax of \$42,000. According to the new law, all property exceeding \$6,000 not us by the university is taxed.